ALLEN Seth * OEIB

From: Don Chapin <donchapin38@yahoo.com>
Sent: Saturday, September 01, 2012 2:33 PM
To: MEMBERS StateBoard; joanne@cosa.k12.or.us; info@osba.org; suzanne@cosa.k12.or.us
Cc: Education Investment; Gov. John Kitzhaber; David Fidanque, OR ACLU; Becky Straus; OR Coalition ListServe; REP Buckley; SEN Bates; newsroom@oregonian.com; news@mailtribune.com; news@dailytidings.com
Subject: Student Privacy Petition Results
Attachments: JR Wilson - Parents Need to Know About Student Data Privacy.doc; PETITION RESULTS.doc

To all Oregon Board of Education Members, OSBA Staff and COSA Board Members, Superintendents and Principals,

Please note the attached very informative JR Wilson article is on the http://www.educationnews.org website and is addressing exactly what we have been attempting to communicate to the Department of Education for the last two years.

As promised, we have also attached the petition results from earlier in the year (2012). Note that, as we state at the top of the petition signature column, there are about 100 Oregon-only signatures and the Oregon Coalition for Student Privacy doubled its Oregon member count while this was open for signatures. It's also illuminating to read some of the unsolicited and often quite angry comments.

Don Chapin, B.S, M.S., Ph.D
Capt., Ret'd, USAF, for the
Oregon Coalition for Student Privacy
http://www.lprww.us, "Light Path Resources"

From: Don Chapin <donchapin38@yahoo.com>
To: Oregon Board of Education <stateboard.members@state.or.us>
Cc: Education Investment <Education.Investment@state.or.us>; Gov. John Kitzhaber <gov.kitzhaber@state.or.us>; "David Fidanque, OR ACLU" <info@aclu-or.org>; Becky Straus <bstraus@aclu-or.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 28, 2012 1:45 PM
Subject: ACLU-NJ & Oregon schools ASVAB testing

As can be seen from the attached document from the ACLU-NJ website (also pasted-in below), the New Jersey ACLU recognizes the student privacy problems with respect to ASVAB testing and has taken some action. The article shows
a New Jersey Department of Education member was completely misinformed about NCLB requirements and our previous correspondence with the Oregon Department of Education strongly indicates the Oregon Department of Education has no one on its large staff that is particularly well informed about the ASVAB, either, nor of its ramifications. We are therefore offering to travel wherever necessary to discuss this topic with one or all of this Board's members.

While Oregon's schools have a very good record over-all regarding this topic (attached spreadsheet) compared to the national data available at our website (http://lprww.info/#ASVAB11 for the testing year 2010-2011 for

those sufficiently interested), the data is strongly indicative that some Oregon schools report all test data to military recruiters (indicating no parental input) and some of those require all students to be tested. There is no problem requiring all students to be tested, as long as it is under Option 8 for reporting all test results or there is evidence of parental inputs, such as split sessions, with one being Option 8.

If you examine the attached spreadsheet data, the particularly onerous Oregon schools in this regard, for 2010-1011 test cycle, are: Echo, Gold Beach, Hemiston, Klamath Union, Lakeview, North Valley, Phoenix, Rainier, Riddle, S. Waco Cnty, Warrenton and Yoncalla. There was a slightly different set of such schools for the 2009-2010 test year, since some schools test in alternate years, but that data is also available on our website. And THIS Board can do nothing about this???

Next, we will include the results of a petition accomplished earlier this year when we mistakenly thought Oregon's Superintendent of Education had the power to accomplish change in Oregon's schools.

Don Chapin, B.S, M.S., Ph.D
Capt., Ret'd, USAF, for the
Oregon Coalition for Student Privacy
http://www.lprww.us, "Light Path Resources, a spiritual library

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No Child Left Unrecruited

http://www.aclu-nj.org/theissues/studentyouthrights/nochildleftunrecruited/

When Congress enacted the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB), a 2002 federal law intended to raise standards in education, lawmakers could not have predicted that a minor provision requiring public schools to provide students' names and addresses to military recruiters would become one of the most controversial aspects of the new law.

But that's exactly what has happened.

The military recruitment provision of NCLB has caused concern for families who don't want to invite military recruiters into their lives and who fear for their privacy. Interest in the recruitment provision has grown along with public unease with the war in Iraq and well-publicized shortfalls in military recruitment.

The ACLU-NJ regularly hears from students and parents who want to learn how to stop their schools from releasing students' private information to military recruiters.

Fortunately, NCLB also requires schools to inform parents that they have a right to opt out of the recruitment provision to protect their children's privacy. Unfortunately, schools have varying systems for notifying parents, and many families never of learn of their right to opt out.

In Montclair, 'Oye Oye'

No school community in New Jersey has paid more attention to this law than at Montclair High School, where students took an early interest in the law. A few of students started a club called Oye Oye ? Open Your Eyes, Open Your Ears ? to educate their peers about the issue.

Because of Oye Oye's work, nearly 90% of Montclair families have opted out of military recruitment. Prior to this student activism, 33% had opted out. A parents' group then helped develop a policy for Montclair, passed in August 2003, requiring that students return the opt-in/opt-out form to the school administration before they can get their class schedule. This helps ensure that the matter gets the attention it deserves.

If only every school had students like those who took the initiative to start Oye Oye in Montclair. However, most schools make only minimal efforts to provide the opt-out notification required by NCLB, such as printing the notice in the student handbook or in the local newspaper. In either case, there is plenty of opportunity to miss it.

Lifting the Veil

To provide families with meaningful notification of students' privacy rights, the ACLU-NJ asks schools to take the following steps:

- Provide the required notice of families' right to opt out in a separate mailing, apart from other school materials.
- Include with the mailing a simple opt-out form explaining that families may place limits on who can obtain their student's personal information.
- Give families a reasonable period of time to exercise their opt-out rights, and note that families may change their opt-out status at any time during the school year by providing written notice.
- Translate the information for non-English-speaking families if the family may not understand its rights if the explanation is not in their native language.
- Consider ways to inform students separately from notification to their parents, since students are the ones directly affected by recruitment programs and have the right to opt themselves out, unless their parents overrule it.

Information, Please. And Make It Accurate.

A related issue concerns a recent statement in the press made by a representative of the New Jersey Department of Education asserting that students who opted out of NCLB must also opt out of having their names sent to colleges for recruitment.

We do not believe that opt-out is an all-or-nothing proposition. Families should be able to bar disclosure of student information to military recruiters while giving colleges and universities access to the information. We hope to persuade the state Department of Education to issue a memo correcting its representative's incorrect statement and encouraging school districts to follow the guidelines in providing opt-out information.

The students at Montclair High School are a shining example of how activism and education can affect how constitutional rights are enforced in real life. These students want to have the right to information about the range of post-graduation opportunities available to them, and to explore those opportunities on their own terms, with their rights to privacy protected.

If students already on military recruitment lists want their name removed, they can write to the following address: Joint Advertising, Market Research and Studies, "Attention: Opt Out", 4040 North Fairfax Drive Suite 200, Arlington, VA 22203-1613. They need to provide name, address, telephone number, and date of birth and to state that they want their name removed from recruitment lists.

-By Deborah Jacobs, ACLU-NJ Executive Director

JR Wilson: Parents Need to Know About Student Data Privacy

J. R. Wilson explains that student data is being used in a host of ways that parents don't know about — and the data is seldom secure.

by J.R. Wilso, Monday, August 27th, 2012

http://www.educationnews.org/parenting/jr-wilson-parents-need-to-know-about-student-data-privacy/ and http://www.source.ly/10QYP#.UDwk_qPAHU0

Trusting Parents

When enrolling or filling out forms during the school year, parents give schools personal information about themselves and their child. A school employee enters the information into the school office computer. No thought is given to this since computers are a good way to store, organize, and manage data. Most parents don't realize the data doesn't stay in the school office computer. The computer is networked and shares data with other computers. This information or data once it is entered becomes a part of a district or multi-district database that is uploaded to a state longitudinal data system at least once a month.

Are parents informed this is happening with personal information they provide? Are parents asked permission, or consent, for their information to become part of a database beyond the confines and use of the brick and mortar school? Should parents be made aware of this practice? Should they be required to give consent?

State Longitudinal Data Systems, Purposes, and Prohibition

The state longitudinal data systems are for preschool through grade 12 education and post secondary education or P-16. Basically, states are collecting data on all preschool through grade 16 individuals. It is interesting to note for the purposes of data collection, the "P" for preschool means birth to school. They want to collect data from the time of birth through an individual's career.

Federal legislation calls for the collection of data to include:

- gender,
- ethnic or racial groups,
- limited English proficiency status,
- migrant students,

- disabilities,
- economically disadvantaged,
- assessment results,
- demographics,
- student-level enrollment,
- program participation,
- courses completed,
- student transcript information,
- transfers, teachers,
- family income.

Will state longitudinal data systems collect data beyond what is called for in legislation? What is the purpose of the data collection? How will it be used? What will be next? Collecting prenatal data? The pre-conception gleam in the eye data? In addition to the state longitudinal data systems containing far more information on students, parents, and teachers than necessary for educational purposes, I believe the system will eventually include information on all taxpayers with or without kids (TWOWKS) so they may be held adequately accountable for how others spend their hard earned tax dollars.

There has been a push for state longitudinal data systems for many years. As early as 1965, the initial Elementary & Secondary Education Act (ESEA) mentions providing support for collecting and storing data and using automated data systems. Federal legislation and programs encourage or require data collection systems and the development of state longitudinal data systems. These include:

- Goals 2000
- Educate America Act
- Improving America's Schools Act
- No Child Left Behind
- America Competes Act
- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
- Race to the Top. (see sidebar)

Each state has a State Longitudinal Data System (SLDS) and names their SLDS a little differently to suit their own creativity. As an example, Oregon has Project ALDER: Advancing Longitudinal Data for Educational Reform and Washington has CEDARS: Comprehensive Education Data and Research System.

The early stated purposes for data collection was to determine things like graduation rates, job placement rates, and program effectiveness. The Race to the Top created mandates for data systems to be used to inform decisions and improve instruction. While this is laudable, it is questionable as the driving need for data collection. An abundance of available data and research findings has been ignored in the reform education decision-making process. Many reform measures being pushed from the federal level on down have no evidence of effectiveness–some have evidence of negative effectiveness — yet continue to be foisted upon the states and local districts to implement. Are our decision makers Confusing Evidence and Politics? Do they really have our students' academic interest as a top priority? Does anyone know how to make effective decisions based on this information? Will the information be so overwhelming as to be useless except for cherry picking to support pet programs? Who will benefit

most? Our students? Private corporations? Non-profit corporations? Individuals and groups in positions of power and authority?

Our society's moral and ethical values may have slipped to the point that individuals and groups in positions of power and authority feel it is appropriate to publicly release information that most people feel is confidential. Recently, state officials in Oklahoma posted private educational records of several students online. This information may not have come from their state longitudinal data system but think of the control and power such information provides, especially if one is able to personally identify individuals. When big brother has the informational goods on the public, are people likely to speak up or will they maintain a cautious place in line?

There is a prohibition on the development of a nationwide database of personally identifiable information (PII). The Act that created No Child Left Behind says:

PROHIBITION ON NATIONWIDE DATABASE.

"Nothing in this Act (other than section 1308(b)) shall be construed to authorize the development of a nationwide database of personally identifiable information on individuals involved in studies or other collections of data under this Act. 20 USC 7911.

Does that mean it is okay to develop a nationwide database provided no personally identifiable information is used? It appears the federal government is dancing around the issue of developing a nationwide database. While the federal government is not developing it, they are supporting, promoting, encouraging, and funding with tax dollars the development of state longitudinal data systems. An effort, the Data Quality Campaign (DQC) is well underway, with federal encouragement, to have the state longitudinal data systems compatible for data sharing between and among states. This effort will result in a defacto nationwide database.

The Data Quality Campaign's report Data for Action 2011 Empower with Data indicates no states having all 10 Essential Elements of Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems in place in 2005. In 2011 every state had at least 7 of the 10 Elements in place and thirty-six states had all 10 Elements in place.

The Data Quality Campaign lists the National Governors Association (NGA) Center for Best Practices and the Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO) among its Partners. The NGA and the CCSSO joined efforts in an initiative to develop the Common Core State Standards and shares some of the same partners. Both the Data Quality Campaign and Common Core State Standards Initiative have been supported with grants from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (see 1, 2, 3). The Common Core State Standards has provided investors and entrepreneurs with a lucrative market place. Besides the technology industry and service industry, who stands to financially gain from the Data Quality Campaign and the state longitudinal data systems?

The Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO) and State Higher Education Executive Officers (SHEEO) are working to Promote the Voluntary Adoption of a Model of Common Data Standards and say:

The U.S. Department of Education will facilitate the leveraging, and where needed, the development of model common data standards for a core set of student-level variables to increase comparability of data, interoperability and portability of data, and reduce collection burden.

Funding for State Longitudinal Data Systems

Leveraging Federal Funding for Longitudinal Data Systems – A Roadmap for States shows some federal programs encouraging states to use funds for longitudinal data systems. These programs include Statewide Longitudinal Data System Grants Program, Race to the Top, Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Part B, Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Part C, Carl D. Perkins and Technical Education Act of 2006, Title I, Teacher Incentive Fund, Striving Readers Program, Child Care and Development Block Grant, Workforce Data Quality Initiative, Workforce Innovation Fund, and the Workforce Investment Act.

It is difficult to determine how much taxpayer money states have spent on longitudinal data systems. As indicated above, there are numerous sources of funds available. The Statewide Longitudinal Data System Grants Program does show how much grant money has been awarded to each state from their program. Since 2006 over $612 million has been awarded with $254 million of that in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (stimulus) funds. Information from this program's website has been compiled into a table showing amounts each state has been awarded.

Personally Identifiable Information, Data Mining and Matching, and Security Breaches

State longitudinal data systems are not to permit students to be individually identified by users of the system. What about abusers of the system? Data from state longitudinal data systems can be matched with data from other databases enabling the identification of individuals no matter how much effort is put into keeping personally identifiable information (PII) out of the state longitudinal data systems. Records can be matched by identifying overlapping data.

With the ability to match data enabling the identification of individuals it is reasonable to think this data may find its way into the hands of data brokers and database marketers like Acxiom Corporation who may mine, analyze, refine, and sell the data. While we may laugh at the Ordering Pizza in 2015 video, it hits real close to reality.

Eventually, whether for sport, competition, or profit, hackers will compromise the state longitudinal data systems. Perhaps they already have been exploiting these systems and the public and parents are never informed it is taking place. Below is a notice that I have written and which I believe should be provided to parents and all of the media. For obvious reasons it never will.

We have discovered that our state longitudinal data system servers were attacked, resulting in a security breach. The hackers were able to access information on all students, parents and teachers in the state. Our team has worked to secure the state longitudinal data system against this type of attack from recurring.

Please understand that we are under no obligation to inform you that sensitive data about the students, parents, and teachers in the state has been accessed and copied by unauthorized and unknown

individuals. Since our data system contains no personally identifiable information you should comfortably know we assume no liability for any damages resulting from the hacker's ability to personally identify individuals by matching overlapping information with other database information for which we have no control.

We sincerely apologize for this inconvenience. Should you find the consequences of this security breach to be devastating to your life, we suggest you consider assuming another identity and start a new life. Should you wish to exercise this option, for a fee we can assist you in this effort. We take the security of our data seriously and can assure you we are taking measures to protect the system from this kind of breach until it happens again, at which time we will simply send you another message similar to this one reassuring you there is nothing to be concerned about.

J.R. Wilson *is a parent and an education advocate with 25+ years experience in public education as an elementary teacher, curriculum consultant, staff development coordinator, and principal.*

References

A Blueprint for Reform The Reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, United States Department of Education, March 2010

http://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/blueprint/blueprint.pdf

A Statement of Common Purpose: Chief State School Officers and State Higher Education Executives Promote the Voluntary Adoption of a Model of Common Data Standards

http://www.pesc.org/library/docs/Common%20Data%20Standards/1-CDS-StatementofPurpose.pdf

"America COMPETES Act'' or the ''America Creating Opportunities to Meaningfully Promote Excellence in Technology, Education, and Science Act" of 2007

http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BILLS-110s761es/pdf/BILLS-110s761es.pdf

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009

http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-111publ5/pdf/PLAW-111publ5.pdf

CEDARS: Comprehensive Education Data and Research System

http://www.k12.wa.us/CEDARS/default.aspx

Confusing Evidence and Politics, Jay P. Greene's Blog

http://jaypgreene.com/2012/08/13/confusing-evidence-and-politics/

Data for Action 2011 Empower with Data, Data Quality Campaign

http://dataqualitycampaign.org/files/DFA2011%20Annual%20Report.pdf

Data Cleaning: Problems and Current Approaches

http://wwwiti.cs.uni-magdeburg.de/iti_db/lehre/dw/paper/data_cleaning.pdf

Elementary & Secondary Education Act (ESEA) (P.L. 89-10)

Page 49 of Public Law 89-10 April 11, 1965

http://www.nctic1p.org/files/40646763.pdf

Goals 2000: Educate America Act (P.L. 103-227) MAR. 31, 1994

http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BILLS-103hr1804enr/pdf/BILLS-103hr1804enr.pdf

Improving America's Schools Act of 1994

http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BILLS-103hr6enr/pdf/BILLS-103hr6enr.pdf

Leveraging Federal Funding for Longitudinal Data Systems – A Roadmap for States

http://www.dataqualitycampaign.org/resources/fedfunding/

Project ALDER: Advancing Longitudinal Data for Educational Reform

http://www.ode.state.or.us/search/page/?id=3414

PUBLIC LAW 107–110—JAN. 8, 2002, An Act To close the achievement gap with accountability, flexibility, and choice, so that no child is left behind.

http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-107publ110/pdf/PLAW-107publ110.pdf

Race to the Top

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheet-race-top

You for Sale: Mapping, and Sharing, the Consumer Genome

http://www.nytimes.com/2012/06/17/technology/acxiom-the-quiet-giant-of-consumer-database-marketing.html?pagewanted=1&_r=3&hp

110. Oak Freed Apr 21, 2012 Corvallis, OR

109. Jeri Williams Apr 21, 2012 Portland, OR

108. Don Anderson Apr 21, 2012 Lebanon, OR
As a combat Veteran, I can do no less than encourage young men and women to refrain from entering the military. If it is education and experience you are looking for, the world provides numerous opportunities for those, adventure and areas to leave your mark w/o putting yourself and others into conflict and murder.

107. Katharine Salzmann Apr 20, 2012 Portland, OR

106. Judith Mowry Apr 20, 2012 Portland, OR

105. Todd Ellner Apr 20, 2012 Portland, OR

104. kate engle Apr 20, 2012 phila, PA

103. catherine koehn Apr 20, 2012 FALL CREEK, OR

102. Sharon Burge Apr 19, 2012 Salem, OR

101. Tom H. Hastings Apr 19, 2012 Portland, OR

100. Helen Umberger Apr 18, 2012 Portland, OR
Leave my kids alone

99. Tim Barnes Apr 18, 2012 San Diego, CA

98. Jennifer Borland Apr 18, 2012 Dallas, OR

97. Gary Ghirardi Apr 13, 2012 Poway, CA

96. robbie lapp Apr 11, 2012 Hood River, OR
Each person and parent needs to right to op-out of this as a mandatory test and of automatically sending all test results to armed services recruiters.

95. Claire McGee Apr 6, 2012 Newport, OR
Require ALL schools to implement federally legislated parental notification of what the Armed Services Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) REALLY is, along with annual parental opt-out provisions.

94. Joanne Cvar Apr 6, 2012 Waldport, OR
Students should know they have a choice.

93. Joan Stoneking Apr 6, 2012 Covina, CA

92. Valerie Finley Apr 5, 2012 Gales creek, OR

91. Eric Canon Apr 5, 2012 Forest Grove, OR
This is wrong. Kids need to be left alone until they are of age to fully grasp the consequences of signing this contract.

90. helvi smith Apr 5, 2012 Gaston, OR
Veterans for Peace &/or/VVAW &/or IVAW must be allowed equal time with the students to offer alternatives to joining the armed forces.

89. Sean Tenney Apr 4, 2012 Portland, OR
Stop funneling our children into the corporate war machine, sending them to kill and die for Wall Street profits because they scored high on the ASVAB. This is a moral outrage!

88. melissa Benzel Apr 3, 2012 Springfield, OR

87. Linda Marteney Apr 3, 2012 Portland, OR

86. William E Ross Apr 3, 2012 Eugene, OR

85. bittin Apr 3, 2012 coos bay, OR

84. Ronald P. Matonti Apr 3, 2012 Medford, NY

83. Loerna Simpson Apr 3, 2012 Corvallis, OR

82. Mr. Richard Wood Apr 2, 2012 Portland, OR
Until the Armed Services are committed to our constitution and not corporations we will sacrifice no more of our young.

81. Judith Lienhard Apr 2, 2012 West Slope, OR

80. Marie Parcell Apr 2, 2012 Corvallis, OR

79. Diana Greene Apr 2, 2012 Hillsboro, OR

78. stacey phillips Apr 2, 2012 Salem, OR

77. Robert Izatt Apr 2, 2012 Portland, OR

76. Sherlyn Davis Apr 2, 2012 Oakland, OR

75. Christie Burgess Apr 2, 2012 Hood River, OR

74. Alice Coplen Apr 2, 2012 Coos Bay, OR

73. James Cox Apr 2, 2012 Salem, OR

Parents and children should have more 'rights' than the Federal Government.

72. Nancy Baker-Krofft Apr 2, 2012 Salem, OR
As a teacher and a parent of a 16 year old son I highly support this protection.

71. Rick Staggenborg, MD Apr 2, 2012 Coos Bay, OR

70. Linda Coons Mar 27, 2012 Keizer, OR
transpanency is needed. testing for what?? and for whom? and for which purpose?

69. Rosemary Erb Mar 26, 2012 Eugene, OR

68. John Nettleton Mar 22, 2012 Portland, OR
I personally believe there should be an opt-in format for these tests. If people want this info shared, let them speak up. Otherwise, these results should be treated as confidential. In fact the ASVAB shouldn't be administered without parental permission. Please do your job and protect our children from predators.

67. Anthony Harris Mar 21, 2012 Las Vegas, NV

66. Carl Stilwell Mar 21, 2012 Pasadena, CA

65. Martha Perez Mar 21, 2012 Portland, OR

64. R.Anderson Mar 20, 2012 Portland, OR

63. Kelly Campbell Mar 20, 2012 Portland, OR

62. Tom Lewiston Mar 20, 2012 Fall City, WA

61. Ashley Slupski Mar 20, 2012 Ravenswood, IL

60. Mr Paul J. Bern Mar 20, 2012 Atlanta, GA

59. Robert Gerlach Mar 20, 2012 Spokane,, WA

58. Todd Johnson Mar 20, 2012 Santa Clara, OR

57. Joseph Bogart Mar 19, 2012 Estacada, OR
After doing well on a test could a school be motivated to push a problem student toward a GED and out of high school, to the military?. I do.

56. William Veley Mar 19, 2012 Philomath, OR

55. Peter Bergel Mar 19, 2012 Salem, OR

Let's protect our kids from cynical manipulation by the school district in collusion with the military.

54. Carrie Adams Mar 19, 2012 Portland, OR

53. Valerie White Mar 19, 2012 Corvallis, OR

52. LAURIE F CHILDERS Mar 19, 2012 Corvallis, OR

51. Leah Bolger Mar 19, 2012 Corvallis, OR (currently President of Veterans for Peace)
There is no reason HS students should be forced to take a military entrance exam in school. If they are interested in joining the military, they can take the test at the recruiters office.

50. Jack Neff Mar 19, 2012 Los Angeles, CA
Student test results must be carefully protected by Oregon schools for the benefit of all involved. Keep the Pentagon out of schools!

49. Barbara Haller Mar 19, 2012 Seattle,, WA

48. Kristine Paul Mar 19, 2012 Corvallis, OR

47. Yanula Pengenika Mar 19, 2012 Milton, FL

46. Bart Bolger Mar 19, 2012 Corvallis, OR
Students are being mislead and exploited by the Pentagon...and parents don't even know about it. This is just wrong.

45. Malcolm J. Chaddock Mar 19, 2012 Portland, OR

44. T A KISER Mar 19, 2012 United States

43. Gregory Sotir Mar 19, 2012 Portland, OR

42. John Grueschow Mar 19, 2012 Portland, OR
No more military recruiter lies and tricks. Protect students from militarism and predatory military recruiting!

41. marilyn Mar 19, 2012 portland, OR

40. Joanne Rees and Kenneth Luchini Mar 19, 2012 Portland, OR

39. Debbie Wolfe Mar 19, 2012 East Bernard, TX
I am a Portland resident currently out of state yet it does not stop me from wanting to protect the local youth. Recruiting of high school kids is ruthless. I know one parent who finally had to threaten the recruiter to quit calling. Take a stand to protect our youth from the "war machine".

38. John Acerbi Mar 19, 2012 Portland, OR

37. Daniel Shea Mar 19, 2012 Portland, OR

36. Mireaya Medina Mar 19, 2012 Portland, OR

35. sally Mar 19, 2012 Ashland, OR

34. Kevin Haake Mar 19, 2012 Lincoln, NE

33. The National Network Opposing the Militarization of Youth (NNOMY) Mar 19, 2012 South Pasadena, CA

32. David K Arver Mar 19, 2012 Grand Rapids, MI
Please abide by the federal parental opt-out -requirement. We have the right to protect our children from poor decisions until they are 18 yrs old. Do not attempt to violate the rights of the voters. If you do, there will be consequences.

31. Jude Martinez Mar 19, 2012 Benson, AZ

30. Ben Rall Mar 19, 2012 Lakewood, WA

29. Rick Staggenborg, MD Mar 19, 2012 Coos Bay, OR

28. Thomas Bachelder Mar 19, 2012 Kenwood, CA

27. Joseph Calbreath Mar 19, 2012 Springfield, OR

26. JD Dixon Mar 19, 2012 Rogue River, OR

25. Linda D Smith Mar 19, 2012 Rogue River, OR

24. Ruth Coulthard Mar 19, 2012 Ashland, OR

23. Michael E. Peterson Mar 19, 2012 Santa Clara, OR

22. Hal B. Anthony Mar 19, 2012 Hugo, OR
As a veteran, I am completely opposed to youth or anyone joining the military, until the Pentagon, DoD, and our US government do two things: A) Tell the truth about the military; and B) Literally and truly--Defend the Peace!

21. Kurt Kessler Mar 18, 2012 Ashland, OR

20. Daniel C Guy Mar 18, 2012 Medford, OR
As a former Army Reserve Officer, I am not opposed to young people joining the Armed Forces However, it is essential that students have the opportunity to make a truly informed decision!

19. Irene Bachelder Mar 18, 2012 Kenwood, CA

18. martin acker Mar 18, 2012 eugene, OR

17. KAthy Mar 18, 2012 Medford, OR
School dollar should be spent on educating our youth. The Defence dept has enough money to fund their recruitment efforts.

16. Herbert Rothschild Jr Mar 18, 2012 Phoenix, OR

15. Olivia Taylor-Young Mar 18, 2012 Springfield, OR

14. donald erb Mar 18, 2012 eugene, OR

13. Benjamin Bonner Mar 18, 2012 Eugene, OR

12. Estelle Voeller Mar 18, 2012 Medford, OR

11. Mary-Ann Jones Mar 18, 2012 Ashland, OR
Our personal information must be kept private!

10. David Lefkowitz Mar 18, 2012 Ashland, OR

9. Brenda K. Seidel Mar 18, 2012 Ashland, OR

8. Rev. Fred Keip Mar 18, 2012 Grants Pass, OR

7. Linda Holland Mar 18, 2012 Medford, OR
We need to fix this!

6. dennis Clancy Mar 18, 2012 Jacksonville, OR

5. Carol Doty Mar 18, 2012 Medford, OR

4. Kirk Taylor Mar 18, 2012 Springfield, OR

3. Carol Van Houte Mar 18, 2012 Eugene, OR

2. Tracy Phillips Mar 18, 2012 Phoenix, OR
Opt-Out or Get Out of our schools!

1. Don Chapin Mar 18, 2012 Talent, OR
Too few school administrators know what the ASVAB really is or how best to implement it into their system without being snowed by military recruiters.

ALLEN Seth * OEIB

From:	Don Chapin <donchapin38@yahoo.com>
Sent:	Tuesday, August 28, 2012 1:45 PM
To:	MEMBERS StateBoard
Cc:	Education Investment; Gov. John Kitzhaber; David Fidanque, OR ACLU; Becky Straus
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Attachments:	No Child Left Unrecruited.doc; OR-11.xls

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As can be seen from the attached document from the ACLU-NJ website (also pasted-in below), the New Jersey ACLU recognizes the student privacy problems with respect to ASVAB testing and has taken some action. The article shows
a New Jersey Department of Education member was completely misinformed about NCLB requirements and our previous correspondence with the Oregon Department of Education strongly indicates the Oregon Department of Education has no one on its large staff that is particularly well informed about the ASVAB, either, nor of its ramifications. We are therefore offering to travel wherever necessary to discuss this topic with one or all of this Board's members.

While Oregon's schools have a very good record over-all regarding this topic (attached spreadsheet) compared to the national data available at our website (http://lprww.info/#ASVAB11 for the testing year 2010-2011 for those sufficiently interested), the data is strongly indicative that some Oregon schools report all test data to military recruiters (indicating no parental input) and some of those require all students to be tested. There is no problem requiring all students to be tested, as long as it is under Option 8 for reporting all test results or there is evidence of parental inputs, such as split sessions, with one being Option 8.

If you examine the attached spreadsheet data, the particularly onerous Oregon schools in this regard, for 2010-1011 test cycle, are: Echo, Gold Beach, Hemiston, Klamath Union, Lakeview, North Valley, Phoenix, Rainier, Riddle, S. Waco Cnty, Warrenton and Yoncalla. There was a slightly different set of such schools for the 2009-2010 test year, since some schools test in alternate years, but that data is also available on our website. And THIS Board can do nothing about this???

Next, we will include the results of a petition accomplished earlier this year when we mistakenly thought Oregon's Superintendent of Education had the power to accomplish change in Oregon's schools.

Don Chapin, B.S, M.S., Ph.D
Capt., Ret'd, USAF, for the
Oregon Coalition for Student Privacy
http://www.lprww.us, "Light Path Resources, a spiritual library

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No Child Left Unrecruited

http://www.aclu-nj.org/theissues/studentyouthrights/nochildleftunrecruited/
When Congress enacted the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB), a 2002 federal law intended to raise standards in education, lawmakers could not have predicted that a minor provision requiring public schools to provide students' names and addresses to military recruiters would become one of the most controversial aspects of the new law.

But that's exactly what has happened.
The military recruitment provision of NCLB has caused concern for families who don't want to invite military recruiters into their lives and who fear for their privacy. Interest in the recruitment provision has grown along with public unease with the war in Iraq and well-publicized shortfalls in military recruitment.
The ACLU-NJ regularly hears from students and parents who want to learn how to stop their schools from releasing students' private information to military recruiters.
Fortunately, NCLB also requires schools to inform parents that they have a right to opt out of the recruitment provision to protect their children's privacy. Unfortunately, schools have varying systems for notifying parents, and many families never of learn of their right to opt out.

In Montclair, 'Oye Oye'

No school community in New Jersey has paid more attention to this law than at Montclair High School, where students took an early interest in the law. A few of students started a club called Oye Oye ? Open Your Eyes, Open Your Ears ? to educate their peers about the issue.
Because of Oye Oye's work, nearly 90% of Montclair families have opted out of military recruitment. Prior to this student activism, 33% had opted out. A parents' group then helped develop a policy for Montclair, passed in August 2003, requiring that students return the opt-in/opt-out form to the school administration before they can get their class schedule. This helps ensure that the matter gets the attention it deserves.
If only every school had students like those who took the initiative to start Oye Oye in Montclair. However, most schools make only minimal efforts to provide the opt-out notification required by NCLB, such as printing the notice in the student handbook or in the local newspaper. In either case, there is plenty of opportunity to miss it.

Lifting the Veil

To provide families with meaningful notification of students' privacy rights, the ACLU-NJ asks schools to take the following steps:

- Provide the required notice of families' right to opt out in a separate mailing, apart from other school materials.
- Include with the mailing a simple opt-out form explaining that families may place limits on who can obtain their student's personal information.
- Give families a reasonable period of time to exercise their opt-out rights, and note that families may change their opt-out status at any time during the school year by providing written notice.
- Translate the information for non-English-speaking families if the family may not understand its rights if the explanation is not in their native language.
- Consider ways to inform students separately from notification to their parents, since students are the ones directly affected by recruitment programs and have the right to opt themselves out, unless their parents overrule it.

Information, Please. And Make It Accurate.

A related issue concerns a recent statement in the press made by a representative of the New Jersey Department of Education asserting that students who opted out of NCLB must also opt out of having their names sent to colleges for recruitment.
We do not believe that opt-out is an all-or-nothing proposition. Families should be able to bar disclosure of student information to military recruiters while giving colleges and universities access to the information. We hope to persuade the state Department of Education to issue a memo correcting its representative's incorrect statement and encouraging school districts to follow the guidelines in providing opt-out information.
The students at Montclair High School are a shining example of how activism and education can affect how constitutional rights are enforced in real life. These students want to have the right to information about the

range of post-graduation opportunities available to them, and to explore those opportunities on their own terms, with their rights to privacy protected.

If students already on military recruitment lists want their name removed, they can write to the following address: Joint Advertising, Market Research and Studies, "Attention: Opt Out", 4040 North Fairfax Drive Suite 200, Arlington, VA 22203-1613. They need to provide name, address, telephone number, and date of birth and to state that they want their name removed from recruitment lists.

-By Deborah Jacobs, ACLU-NJ Executive Director

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OREGON STUDENT PRIVACY PETITION

When a series of FOIAs were initiated to track nationwide testing of the Armed Services Aptitude Battery (ASVAB), it was found that Oregon was leading all other states with Opt-Out compliance (63% vs. 12%, national average for the 2009-2010 test year). However, various individual Oregon schools were found to be in apparent non-compliance with existing Federal law. This data found that 19% of these schools not only mandate such testing, but automatically release all test results to recruiters in violation of federal parental opt-out requirements.

That's why we created a petition to the Governor John Kitzhaber, the Department of Education Superintendent and the Board of Education stating:

"Oregon can do better! Let's require ALL schools to implement federally legislated parental notification of what the Armed Services Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) REALLY is, along with annual parental opt-out provisions."

Following, are the signatures gathered from that petition. There are about 100 Oregon-only signatures, and the Oregon Coalition for Student Privacy doubled its Oregon member count. It's also illuminating to read some of the comments, many with a lot of anger behind them.

123. Krista Bartley May 19, 2012 PORTLAND, OR

122. aurora griffin Apr 28, 2012 irrigon, OR

121. michael golden Apr 27, 2012 corvallis, OR

120. Jeanene Louden Apr 24, 2012 Corvallis, OR
I have a duty to protect my children from this kind of data mining.

119. Victoria Apr 23, 2012 Portland, OR

118. Roy Nifoussi Apr 23, 2012 Beaverton, OR

117. Julie Mikalson Apr 23, 2012 Portland, OR

116. Diane Wood Apr 23, 2012 Fort Worth, TX

115. Jeannie Ramsey Apr 22, 2012 Corvallis, OR

114. Bill Glasmire Apr 22, 2012 Corvallis, OR

113. Amanda Heinen Apr 22, 2012 Madison, TN

112. michelle cohen Apr 22, 2012 Silver Lake, CA

111. adele Kubein Apr 22, 2012 Corvallis, OR